FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

The Baltimore Massacre Nearly a Century Ago.

A GEORGETOWN MAN KILLED.

Gen Lingan's Remarkable Caveer-His Res idence in Old Georgetown-His Connection With the Federal Republican-Driven From Baltimore-Attacked in Jail by the Mob.

Written for THE EVENING STAR. N THESE GREAT DAYS OF FREEDOM. when the people talk as they see fit, when congregations are of nightly occurrence; when unjust laws are speedily denounced and the from the preparations they had made it was evident they expected to be attacked. A free spoken press with its condemnation of some governmental policy is spread broadcast throughout the most liberal country on earth, many boys who had heard their fathers' heated how seldem we pause to think of the struggles of those who by pluck, energy and fearlessness gained for us this unrestrained liberty we now enjoy. And yet it has not been a hundred years since the people themselves—the ones to whom the blessings had been bequeathed-became so angered at the utterances of a newspaper, simply because they were not in unison with their own thoughts, that an attack was made upon the printing office and the publishers and one of Georgetown's most valued citizens ignominiously massacred. Romantically though the story reads, it is novertheless true, and there are many in Georgetown yet whose fathers have repeated to them the following

BORN OVER A CENTURY AGO. James McCubbin Lingan was born on the 31st day of May, 1791, in Harford county, Maryland. His father was a descendan; of the famous Mc-Alphine family of Ireland, and his mother also boasted of honorable ancestry. Born in the year and month Georgetown was laid out, he was destined to be closely identified both with her interests and her citizens. Coming to the new town at an early age in search of employent, young Lingan soon located himself at the old "Centre" tobacco warehouse on Bridge street between Market and Frederick and oppo-site Scotch row. Here he spent the long hours of the day working among the dusty bunches for his board and pittance. The town's principal wharves were then just below 33d street, and when the ships which carried the tobacco to foreign ports were loaded they sailed down ern channel of the river between Analosten Island and the Virginia shore. In 1805 this channel was destroyed by the construc-tion of the causeway. When the Declaration of Independence voiced the sentiments the American people Lingan threw steady commercial life he leading, and with musket and ammunition did more than his part of the work the Americans that the British were in motion on the road leading along the coast from the immediately sent out to meet them. After both sides had been reinforced by the arrival of new men the attack began. Though vastly outnumbered the Americans held their own for a long time, and every foot of ground the in-vaders gained was fought for to the death. Lingan's bravery on this occasion was en-thusiastically remarked upon by his superiors. In those trying days when the British were masters of New York and the blood-thirsty, mercenary Hessians hesitated to do no crime, the prisons there were worse than bastiles, and the dark deeds perpetrated in them made the desperation never known before or since. Washington was brought in contact with young had gathered went to their homes. Lingan many times during the war and their acquaintance ripened before the struggle was over into genuine friendship. When the gar-rison at Fort Washington on the Hudson was overpowered and compelled to surrender, Lingan (then a general) with his associates was removed to the prison ship Jersey. Faint from his wounds and though suffering greatly from fatigue he still thought of others, and when on the death of one his companions a coffin was brought which proved to short and the guard confronted by the mayor, who had been and put it in with the body, Lingan, fired at the indignity about to be offered to a fellow soldier, rose from his couch of pain and laying his hand on the corpse, swore he would destroy the first man who dared to mutilate the body of his friend.

ATTACKING HIS CHARACTER. When the war was all over, the country at rest and Washington presiding as the peoples' father, the jealous enemies of Lingan, who was now almost idolized by his townsmen, began their work to injure his hard-earned reputation, and among the calumnies circulated were certain published letters said to have were certain published letters said to have been written during the revolution and addressed by the general to members of his famulations and to have been captured the floors of the cold cells. ments in which he took part. These letters contained sentiments unfriendly to the cause of liberty. The forgery was apparent to all who had served in the war, and it was never believed the baggage of the accused had ever been taken. Washington during his official life refused to notice these attacks, but when he returned to privacy he gave proof of the absolute faisity of the tale. In 1790 Washington in recognition of services tendered Lingan the collectorship of customs for the port of Georgetown. As in that day the President aid not have the filling up of a hundred thousand or more offices the position was not as insignificant then as it appears. Though Largan was far from rich (at the time of his death his me...cumbered property amounting in value to only about \$7,900) it was the honor attached to the newly created office that made it acceptable to him. He was the first alderman the historic old place ever had, and his small authority was always exercised in a manner that pleased all. On the appointment by Washington of the three com-missioners to call on the principal owners of land in the western section of the District and settle certain boundary questions Lingan was were made to the United States that were any-thing but beneficial to the patriot. On resigning the collectorship Lingan engaged in the business of buying and solling property, and the records show that he was by no means slow

In the first decade of the present contury Lingan tired of the employment he was then engaged in, and being a staunch federalist, combined with Alexander C. Hanson and others and edited at Baltimore the war policy the publishers of the paper did all that risk, paper and type could do to prevent the people from siding with nim. These articles, so opposed to the Madisonian way of thusking, naturally made the editors from the pro-war side the most hated of men. At last there appeared on Java 30 1832. appeared, on June 20, 1812, an editorial deciating in strong terms the declaration, and deploring the war as a foolhardy undertaking on the part of America, closing with these words: "We are avowedly hostile to the policy of Madison, and we shall never breathe under the dominion direct or derivative of Bonaparte, cast throughout the city the issue was distributed, and the publishers were careful that not only every federalist received one, but that every follower of Madison should run his

ATTACKING THE PRINTING OFFICE. Of course the publication excited the greatest irritation throughout the city, and denunciations were heard on every side. The irritation soon deepened into arger, and ere long the anger into rage. The more the article was discussed the more infuriated the administrative people became, and by Monday they had worked themselves up to such a pitch that an attack was made upon the printing effice occupied by the publishers, and soon the bailding was in runs. The walls were razed, the furniture demolished and the presses destroyed. Not satisfied with that a diligent huat was made for the editors; but, fortunately for them, they had escaped to Georgetown during the excitement. The commotion soon subsided and the presses destroyed. The more discussed the more discussed the more interesting the more and everywhere was noticed closed and barred shops. Many of them were draped.

As the procession reached the ground the ground the property of the midden to the bustle of public life, the appearance of the military, of the aged revolutionary heroes who had come from all quarters to pay their last and respective to a dead brother, of the weeping family and of those covered with hurtful worth were there. Here, said Mr. Mackay, drawing a check. There's \$10,000, Andy, can buy it and have something left to stand a case of the public life, the appearance of the military, of the malding troops opened to receive it. Gray-headed men who had long since bid adieu to the bustle of public life, the appearance of the military, of the malding troops opened to receive it. Gray-headed men who had long since bid adieu to the bustle of public life, the appearance of the military, of the middle of the strain to me or anybody elso. All Souls' was a first-rate saloon, and you knew how to run it. That's your forte. I'll send the bar. Come back in two days—3:30 p.m."

At the hour appointed Mr. Dey and Hepwore the middle of the bar of the middle of the bar of the middle of the public life, the appearance of the military, tion soon deepened into arger, and ere long on July 26, Alexander Hanson, one of the editors, with several of his friends from other counties. or known only to a few of them, and took posses

ouse from which it was to be published had been deliberately formed and organized some time previous without the knowledge of the citizens of Baltimore and all the details settled and adjusted by persons who must have been acquainted with military service. After taking the house the determined publishers fortified it strongly and prepared arms and ammunition to defend it. The paper in the meantime had been published in Georgetown, and the day following the occupation of the house the sheets were sent to Ealtimore in charge of John Howard Payne, the immortal writer of "Home, Sweet Home," and six or eight others. Wagner, a prominent federalist from this end and a gentleman interested in the paper, wrote to Hanson: "The bearers carry you the paper, which they will deliver by daybreak. God send you success and glory in case of an attack." Prominent among the articles of this issue was one which spoke in highly uncomplimentery terms of the mayor, people and police of Baltimore. Many copies were circulated freely throughout the city. In the course of the day it became known to the enraged Madi number of people were seen to enter the hou words against the publishers gathered about the building and made themselves exceedingly troublesome to the inmates. At abusive language and throw stones at the win dows. They were warned by the inmates to go away, but they refused. Finally two guns were fired from the house, charged, it is supposed with blank cartridges, as no one was injured.

ATTACKED BY THE MOB. The noise caused by the firing served only to increase the crowd, and the attack became more violent. Huge stones were thrown at the house, sashes and windows were recklessly broken, and a door forced in. The fortified ones in self-defense then fired ten or twelve guns from the windows in quick succession and several persons were wounded. Application was made for military aid to prevent further mischief, and while the soldiers were assembling firing both to and from the house continued. A load fired by one of the attacked killed a Dr. Gale, a gentleman not concerned at all in the riot. Then the hot-headed Baltimoreans determined to have revenge, and in a short time a field piece was brought and leveled at the house with the intention of destroying both building and inmates. But by the interposition of several prominent citizens the warlike people were restrained in this action, under the assurance that the inmates would surrender to civil

uthority. COMMITTED TO JAIL. In due time the military arrived on the scene and comparative peace reigned. Negotiations were soon entered into and the inmates of the house agreed to give themselves up if furnished with a military o'clock on Tuesday morning they were committed to jail. Among them were Alex. C. Hanson, James M. Lingan, Gen. Henry Lee, Wm. Schreeder, John Thompson, Wm. B. Bend, Otto Sprigg, Henry Kennedy, Robert Kilgaur, Henry Nelson, John E. Hall, George that made the "United Thirteen" a Iree and independent power. He enlisted with the company of riflemen formed in Georgiown, which was soon transferred to Long Island and placed under the command of Gen. Lord Sterling.

Winchester, Peregrin warned, Geo. Richard, Geo. R under the command of Gen. Lord Sterling-iel Murray and Richard Grabb. On the 27th of August, 1776, a report reached After their removal the citizens entered the publishing house and destroyed everything they laid their hands on. The mayor applied Narrows. A detachment under Lord Sterling to the sheriff to use particular caution in guarding the prisoners and, accordingly, orders were issued calling out a regiment of infantry, two troops of cavairy and two companies of artillery. These were placed about the jail to prevent harm being done the incarcerated by the infuriated people. The mayor and many peaceable citizens repaired to the jail early the evening to prevent if possible by their presence any unpleasant demonstration. When ormed that the newspaper men or their friends should not be bailed they appeared to be satisstrated in them made the so that he fought with a known before or since. In the solution of the solution of the solution who was a solution of the solution of the solution who who was a solution of the solu AN EVENTFUL NIGHT.

But that night was destined to be an eventful one for Baltimore and one of terror for the confined, for shortly after dark the disorderly element began to increase in numbers and to break open the jail were loudly made. At last, when hundreds had gather together, a confused march was made to the strong house, but on their arrival they were made by him to go home and let the law take its course. At first they heeded him, but soon their threat to avenge the indignity that they alleged had been heaped upon them got the better of judgment, and in spite of protestations the juli was attacked. After the turnkey had resolutely refused for some time to open the doors a threat was made against his life if he did not at once comply, and fearfully he surrendered the keys Then with the fury of madmen the rioters teemed in the prison and began their bloody work. knives, pistols, muskets, sledge hammers, stones and other such tools were used on the bodies of

LINGAN'S DEATH. Gen. Lingan, then sixty years old, was struck over the head with a sledge hammer and otherwise cruelly crushed until life was extinct. His cries for mercy were loud and pitiful, but they fell on unheeding cars, and after a short period of the most intense suffering, he expired. Some of the prisoners made their escape in the crowd, but eleven be-sides the general were horribly disfigured and thrown in the street for dead. There they lay silently until the attackers had all gone, when friends and wagons carried them to places of safety. The general's body lay all that night and until noon the next day in front of the jail, for none of his friends dared claim it. At that hour it was secured and taken to a deserted spot on the outskirts of the city, where it was interred. The triends of the dead man be-lieved his grave would have been desecrated had it been dug in one of the city's ceme-teries. The news of the massacre soon reached Georgetown and the tragic death of Lingan, one of her most respected citizens, was de-plored by the whole place. The hasty act of the Baltimoreans was condemned by both day. But prudence can't put virgin gold in Madisonians and federalists, and their manner the ground, and Mr. Mackay's claim on the of procedure was likened unto the madness of the Parisians in the dark days of '93 After considerable preliminary arrangements it was dead general in the town that had respected ony slept in an obscure grave the prominent Maryland and Virginia as their states, im pressed with a just admiration of his worth gathered together at Georgetown to decide apon a fitting manner in which to express Republican, a sheet whose atterances were often more than distasteful to the opposite promiment political party. When Madison issued his unted at the continuous the present their loss. It was agreed that all should assemble at the Presbyterian Church, then sitwar policy the author.

PUNERAL HONGES. Then, that all might hear the virtues of their townsmen extelled, the meeting place was changed to Parrott's woods, near Rock creek, where Oak Hill now stands, and at the Union Hotel, opposite the church, the mournthe dominion direct or derivative of Bonaparte, let it be acknowledged when it may. Let those who cannot openly adopt the expression abandon us, and those who can we shall cherish as friends and patriots worthy of the name.

Broadcast throughout the city the issue was and the deceased's relatives were prominent in the solemn procession. In the center of the throng, drawn by four horses clad in mourn-ing, was the empty hearse, while four venerable mourners waiked beside it with downcast eyes. mourners waiked beside it with downcast eyes. Close behind it and led by a groom came the general's horse. During its march minute guns were fired from the first ship ever built in Georgetown, which was this day decorated with somber fags and named the General Lingan. A solemn stillness hung over the place and everywhere was noticed closed and barred shops. Many of them were draped.

As the procession reached the ground the troops opened to receive it. Gray-headed men who had long since bid adieu to the bustle of public life, the appearance of the military, of

was to be spoken was occupied by the tent ander which so often had sat the great Washington; around it was placed the veteran band of the revolution. Major Musgrave, pale and disfigured, took the center, while Co. Stuart and Major Stoddard stood on either side of grub stage."

is said the oration of Mr. Custis was extem poraneous, and so affecting was it that old warriors who had almost forgotten how to weep soon felt the stream of sympathy stealing down their furrowed cheeks, while their breasts heaved with convulsive sobs. Throughout the whole address the assembled multitude stood with uncovered heads. Eloquently the brave deeds of the deceased were related; long did the speaker dwell on the town's loss. He spoke against no particular man. It was a stain on Maryland, he said; a stain which the waters of the Chesapeake could never wash out. Throughout the eulogy the names of Washington and Lingan were linked together, as their owners had been in their common fight for liberty and independence. As the adopted son of the father of his country drew near the close of his remarks the people had become so affected that their sobs were distinctly heard. Then came the recital of the death scene, famous for its effectiveness. "Attend," he said, "the clos-ing act of the tragedy. The old man falls—yel feebly raising his wounded head, on which three score years had shed their snows, he appeals to his murderers: 'Spare the old man, whose years are few to live! Spare the father, whose rphans will want! Spare the old soldier, whose faithful services and whose hard suffer whose latthus services and whose hard suncrings have earned his country's liberties! Spare!! Here, as if it were necessary to cap the climax of horror, to render the catastrophe of hell complete. know, Americans, that James Lingan, the soldie carriage drew up and a quantity of muskets and other warlike articles were seen to be carried in the building. Then the boys began to use man of virtue, religion and honor, with the foul epithet of 'tery' ringing in his cars, ex-pired. The defender of liberty disgraced by the epithet of 'tory!' That was the un-kindest cut of all." Then-all went home with an increased sense of the loss the town had sus tained. In the course of the day Coi. Stuart observed to Mr. Custis: "After the sufferings which I have borne in my country's cause I never expected to weep again, but this mighty day has quite unmanued me."

THE WIDOW PRIGHTENED. On the day of the funeral a ruffian paraded the street in front of the hotel where Mrs Lingan was and flourished a bloody spear and military cap stained with blood and inscribed "Federal republican." When the bereaved lady saw him she became so overpowered that she was unable to attend the ceremonies. To this the-federalists calmly said: "Our work is the work of picty and peace, but if a dagger is raised against us there are men enough here to walk over the body of the assassin." This was the only unfavorable demonstration made on the day the ceremonies took place. Some time after the delivery of the eulogy relatives had the body of the general brought to Georgetown and quietly buried in the Lingan place be-neath a huge poplar tree and at a point close where the New Cut and Foxhall roads now On this tract, which still bears the name of "Harlem," the general had erected an im-posing residence, and a small statue of the goddess for whom he had tought and died sur ounted the highest point. For years sh looked down silently upon the last home of her son, but time, transfers and the destructi the house caused at last the destruction of her own image.

LINGAN'S GRAVE In this almost deserted spot, a half hundred miles from the city where he met his tragic death, the body of this editor-general has lain for nearly eighty years. Few of those who pass the place ever stop to think for an instant of the man who was once such a prominent figure. For seventy years the grave remained unmarked save by the grand poplar that spreads its mighty branches over it, but about ten years ago the neglected condition of the place was ought to the attention of a nephew deceased, who is an attorney in New Orleans and a journey was made here by him. Gath ering sufficient information from the oldest in habitants as to the location of the grave, he surrounded it with a neat iron railing and otherwise improved its appearance. A gate, whose rusty lock has never since been drawn bears the name of "Lingan." From that day to this the inclosure has never been entered by an interested person, and each summer sees it overgrown with wild vegetation. Near by, nestling mong some ancient cedars and surrounded by a paling fence, is another grave, but its occupant died a death in marked contrast to its silent neighbor. He was only a plain, ordinary townsman and neither his life nor death was remarkable.

the good ship Gen. Lingan, after plying for many years between Georgetown and Euro pean cities, was lost one day between Savannal nd Baltimore in consequence of her being overladen with lumber apt. Fairbank, with eight other men clung on to her keel for nine weary days and nights and he and two others were taken from the wreck

Under an ordinance enacted April 18, 1918, in was ordered that the street then known as Gay should thereafter be called Lingan, in honor of Gen. Jas. M. Lingan.
That the honored dead was a churchman is proven by the story of his frequent attendance at the little frame building on Bridge street near 33d, which was used during the week as a school and a place where on Sundays divine services were held In 1782 the congregation built a small but more substantial place of worship at the corner of Bridge and Washington streets. Among those who subscribed to the erection fund were Thomas Jefferson, Albert Gallatin and James M Lingan. Gen. Washington was frequently seen among the worshipers. In 1873 the congregation had grown to such dimenthe congregation had grown to sions that the building of a larger edifice was deemed unavoidable, and accordingly the cor-ner stone of the new structure on P street was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Lingan left a family of four, his wife, who was a Miss Janet

Henderson, and three minor children.

Though the Federal Republican met with such disasters in Baltimore the publishers were not defeated in the purpose to uphoid their party, and it was again established on a larger scale in Georgetown, where it existed for som

A MILLIONAIRE'S HARD DAYS.

"Bonanza" Mackay Saw the Time When He

Had Nothing to Eat. When John W. Mackay worked as a po placer miner, says the San Francisco News Letter, he was always careful to put by enough. when he could, to put him in a position to seize an opportunity when it offered; or, saving that, to have something laid away for a rainy Feather petered. He'd worked at it for months, and pan as he might the color got decided that on Tuesday, September 1, funeral fainter and fainter. He sat in his lonely cabin honors should be paid to the memory of the one rainy night supperloss, reading by his last tallow candle a work on mineralogy, which he had borrowed from a lordly and surprised enof the District and many claiming gineer. Above the noise of the storm came a knock on the door. Andy Hepworth, keeper of the All Souls' saloon at Thompson's Bar. staggered in. His stagger was caused by several things. One of them was a lot of his own whisky, which was under his skin: the others were two sides of bacon and a sack of flour, which weighted his shoulders and hands. "John." he said, "you never spend a dollar over my bar or any other bar at the camp, and that shows your good sense. But the boys tell me you're in hard luck, and I know a man when I see one. Here's something to keep I see one. Here's something to keep coing." And he threw on the rough floor you going." And he threw on the rough floor the sack of flour and two sides of bacon. He retained the whisky

It was a good many years later, when Mackay had become a rich man, that he again met Hep-worth, gone in health, crushed in spirit, loung-ing among the crowd of hopelessness oncs who hang like flies about the bunghole of the stock market, sugarless for them. "Hullo, Andy!" market, sugarless for them. "Hullo, Andy!" cried John, delighted. "You don't mean to say you remember me?" said the broken man. "Remember you!" laughed the millionaire. "You bet I do, and that flour and bacon, too. Broke?" "Flat." "I'll carry you a hundred of Con. Virginia." "Good enough, John. You've rescued me from heil. When shall I sell?" "When I tell you." But he wouldn't seil when he was told and Mackay had to pay the loss. This happened three times. Then the millionaire put his arm through Hepworth's and took him up to his office one day. "Andy," he said, seriously, "has whisky got you, or can you let it alone?" "Yes, I can." "Honest Injun?" "Straight" "All right. There's no use trying to help you in stocks. You're a gambler,

can buy it and have something left to stand a run of barasch, if need be. Keep the bottle for other folks and you'll be all right. If you don't-but I hope you will for your own sake.

And don'tyou ever forget, Andy, that that flour and bacon will always be a draft at sight for a grub sate." It appears from written documents afterward found and communicated to the mayor that the plan of renewing the publication of the separation and concided with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Addison and concided with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Addison and concided with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Ealch. It seek Dick Dey.

THE CHILEAN VIEW OF IT. How the Valparaiso Affair to Matta.

LETTERS WRITTEN BY THE CHILEAN MINISTER

OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO MINISTER EGAN-RE-

PORTS MADE BY THE POLICE COMMANDER AND THE JUDGE OF CRIMES. The New York Herald yesterday published number of official letters from Minister Matta and other Chilean officials regarding the Baltimore neident, which explains Chile's attitude in the Mair that now se seriously threatens to em-

broil both her and the United States in war. The letters, the Herald says, were obtained from sources of the highest authority. The first is a letter by Minister of Foreign Affairs Matta to Minister Egan, dated October 27, in which Minister Matta says:

SIR-The undersigned received yesterday the received from your government, gives an ac-count of the diplomatic events which took place on the 16th, and, after relating the result eached by a commission of the officers and commander of the cruiser Ealtimore, expresses pinions, formulates demands and make threats which, while not contradicted with acrimony, ire not accepted, nor can they be accepted by this government in the present case, nor in any other of a similar nature.

The undersigned does not doubt nor does he protest against the sincerity, rectitude and ability of the investigations made in reference to the lamentable occurrence between some American sailors and some Chilean sailors and poatmen, but in the performance of his duty and in compliance with international requirements and usages, which have never questioned by cultured nations, he defers and will defer to the jurisdiction of the authorities of his own country, which alone have full right and sufficient power to judge and punish the guilty ones, whoever they may be and wher-over they may be found on Chilean territory. The event occurred in Valparaiso, and from he day it took place the administrative and judicial authorities respectively have occupied themselves in discovering the persons who were to blame and who should be punished in the very deplorable event, which has not yet been examined and judged.

TWO POINTS RECUIRING AN ANSWER. Inasmuch as the undersigned believes that in the position he holds it is his precise and decided obligation, as it his desire, to cultivate good relations, not only with friendly nations, but with its distinguished and authorized repesentatives, he does not take into considera ion the form given by the minister plenipoten tiary to the complaints and protests contained in some parts of his note, and proceeds to answer the only two points in it which require an answer, in order that matters may remain in the position and in the light which corre-

sponds to them. After the disorder which occurred between American sailors and Chilean citizens, and which caused the deaths and wounds referred to in your excellency's note, the competent authorities began the necessary investigations in order to establish who were the responsible parties and how they should be punished, and regarding this investigation the commander of the litimore must have received notice or have ad some knowledge, since on the 22d or 23d of he present month, as I am informed, the judge of crime directed a note to the intendente of alparaiso, which was sent by him to the com nauder of the Baltimore, in virtue of instruc-ions received under date of the 19th.

THE SECRET PROCEDURE. The judicial investigation of the facts, which n our procedure has the name "sumario," and is kept secret up to a certain point, when it is made public, has not yet reached me, and for this reason this department has no knowledge and cannot transmit the facts concerning the erime or those whom the investigation may

prove to be guilty.

As soon as this reaches its final point, be the conclusions what they may regarding the culpability and the guilty parties, the under--who does not recognize any other legitimate authority for the judging of criminal occurrences in Chilean territory than that established by the people of Chile-will have the honor and the obligation to communicate it to the envoy extraordinary and minister pleni-potentiary of the United States, whose government and whose people have never disregarded, nor ever will disregard in other countries with which they maintain friendly relations, the prerogatives and rights of sovereignty, which nowhere are more evident or of greater applica-tion than in the exercise of that jurisdiction tion than in the exercise of that juris which corresponds to every independent na-

While awaiting the moment he may know and make known the result of the examination relative to the occurrences and to the guilty ones of the 16th instant, without acknowledging that the disorders in the streets of Valparaiso and the silence observed by the department 'shall appear as the expression of ill-will toward the government of the United States, which may endanger the maintenance of the friendly relations between the two countries," he undersigned has the honor to reiterate to the envoy extraordinary and minister plen-ipotentiary his distinguished considerations,

THE CHILEAN POLICE REPORT The report of the intendente of Valparaiso affair are also given The police commander's report, dated October 28, says, referring to reorts of his subordinates: By these you will e the extremity reached in the inexactness of the charges formulated by the minister of nited States against the police of this port. n the first place it is materially impossible for

the police to have committed the number of brutalities and cruelties charged against them. The conflict commenced about 6 p.m., in the districts comprised by the streets of Clave, San Marten, San Francisco, &c., inhabited by peo-ple of questionable life and infested with drinking saloons and sailors' dance halls. The orming of a mob in these districts in a few noments is very easy. TO PRESERVE PEACE. This intendencia was informed of the tumult at about a quarter past six. Orders were at

once given by telephone to police headquarters and to Santo Domingo station and verbally to the guard of the intendencia that without a moment's loss of time they should preceed with the largest force possible to put down the inmult. This was done, but w rived, especially the police, about half-past 6 o'clock, the crowd already consisted of about one ousand men, which, from the Plaza Francesco Echaurren to the passenger mole, comprisi Echaurren to the passenger mole, comprising the streets Cochrane and Blanco and Errazuriz avenue, formed a veritable field of battle, in which all, and especially the Americans, fought with stones, sticks and knives.

The force of police and the army which went to the place did nothing elso than to pacify, arrest those who were most determined either on account of their excitement or because of their drunkenness and disperse the mob. bour later (half-past seven p. m.) everything was tranquil, and those who pad been arrested were placed at the disposition of the judge of crime, who had also gone to the scene of the

disurbance.

When the police arrived a shot was heard behind the officer who commanded them. He turned immediately and saw a sailor of the Baltimore fail, wounded in the neck. The shot had evidently come from a considerable group of peo-ple there present. It was impossible to dis-cover who fired the shot or who the armed per-son might be, a fact which is easily explained when we take into account that this occurred in the moment when the police reached the Plaza Echaurren. The officer dismounted, attended the wounded man, had him conducted to Guzman's drug store, where his wound was dressed, and then had him sent to the hospital. Unfortunately he died on the way. Unfortunately he died on the way.

COULD NOT DO MORE THAN THEY DID. I do not believe, sir, that the local authorities could have done more than they did in reference to this disagreeable occurrence, when we consider the place where it began, the de-ficiency of the police force for this extensive and irregular city and the imprudence of send-ing ashore at one time 160 men (as I am in-formed by the police) of the Baltimore. The precise cause of the disorder it has been im-possible to determine. I do not know if it ap-pears in the examination now being held, but everything leads us to suppose that it com-menced in a fight between drunken sallors, just as happened a few days ago between Gerjust as happened a few days ago between Ger-man and Chilean satiors.

On account of the procedure established in

criminal affairs, during the preliminary process the proceedings are maintained secret, and for this reason the undersigned can know nething else than what is contained in the reports of certain persons, and therefore they can neither affirm nor deny in reference to the result which may be reached by the judge in charge of the investigation, which lasts and complicates itself all the more the greater the number of those charged with the responsibility of the crime.

These reports and accompanying documents were inclosed by Minister Matta to Minister Egan.

A letter dated November 3, 1891, from Judge of Crimes Foster to Minister Matta, asking the minister to solicit from Minister Egan data in the latter's possession relative to the trouble, says: And inasmuch as this has furnished the occasion of addressing you I do not wish to al-

produced on this court by the fact that an at-tempt has been made to create a troublesome international question out of an occurrence which (appreciating matters with impartia and dispassionate judgment), on account of its nature, its character and its proportions, ought not to have gone beyond the halls of this tri-bunal, which has investigated it in conformity to the laws which in our country secure the rights of all without distinction of nationality In effect, Mr. Minister, in order that a com-mon crime (recognized and punished by our penal code, committed in our territory and in which, as responsible actors or as victims, there have intervened foreign citizens) should leave the ordinary and equitable sphere of our tribu nals of justice without evident offense to our rights as a sovereign and civilized nation, and m order to carry it to the ground of diplomacy, it would be necessary that one of the following circumstances should have occurred:

First. That in this crime the authorities of the place or its responsible agents should have taken a personal and direct part.
Second. That if these same authorities or sire—The undersigned received yesterday the note in which your excellency, under date of the fact or its after consequences they should have refused to do so.

Third. That ordinary justice being cognizant of the diplomatic events which took of what had happened should not have proceeded to investigate the facts in order to pun-

ish those who might be proven guilty. Fourth. That the court called to investigate this affair should decide it contrary to the actual law and in prejudice to the foreigners Do the disorders of the 16th of October ap-

pear as invested even with any of these circum-

OPPORTUNE POLICE AID. Without violating the legal secreey of the in vestigation, I can advance to your excellency that none of the wounded sailors, nor the cap tain of the Baltimore, nor the American con sul, nor any person whatsoever has offended our authorities, or their immediate and responsible agents, by insinuating even before this tribunal that the disorders of the 16th could have taken place with their participation or knowledge; neither has any charge whatsoever, either concrete or abstract, been made again the same authorities or against the police for their inability to prevent those occurences and their ulterior and deplorable consequences.

On the contrary, from the actual declaration

of the contrary, from the actual declarations of the greater part of the sailors of the Baltimore it appears that the police force lent opportune and and that it endeavored to protect them by taking them away from the action of the populace and to the nearest police headquarters. Only one of those sailors—N. C. quarters. Only one of those sailors—N. C. Janet—sustained before the court that the po iceman who had arrested him had given him blow when taking him to police headquarters, adding at the same time that he did not know that policeman and could not prove the fact. The commander of the Ealt:more himself who, together with the American vice consul, paid an official visit to this court, made satisfactory declarations respecting the conduct of the police in reference to the disorders investi-gated, and added, moreover, that the conduct f some of the officers had been extremely gal lant and courteous. I should also add on my own behalf that the court is making an active inquiry in order to discover all those guilty for the disorders committed against the citizens of a friendly nation; and that with the cooperation of the police force it has been able to capture several of the individuals to whom is attributed a direct participation in those oc currences, two of them having confessed.

WHY THE INVESTIGATION TOOK SO LONG. It is to be regretted that the investigation should not have already terminated, but your excellency will understand that however much attention might be devoted to it it is not possible to conclude in a few days an investigation of a complex fact in which hundreds of persons have taken part, many of whom must be called to testify, it also being necessary to serve summons and to hear the testimony which those who are being judged may present in their favor.

The investigation will follow the course indi cated by our laws of procedure, and the minis ter may be perfectly convinced that full and impartial justice will be done If, then, the first two circumstances above insinuated were wanting in the disorders of the 16th; if the competent court is investigating the case with activity and perseverance; if there is no mo-tive whatever for supposing that in the definite judgment which this court may give the law will be trampled on to the prejudice of the rights of the sailors of the Baltimore, how can the American minister seek through diplomatic ways the protection of his citizens which has denied to anybody and which the Chilean law amply grants them as it does to its own sons? The undersigned entertains the certainty that your excellency will uphold with the patriotism, rectitude and impartiality ch are characteristic of ou the rights of this court, in the event (which I do not expect) that the minister plenipotentiary of the United States should attempt to disregard them. ASEING THE NAMES OF WITNESSES.

On the 9th of November Minister Matta wrote to Minister Egan, asking for the names of witnesses, which Commander Schley said the United States minister could furnish The letter says: "This is (with the necessary reserve letter says: "This is (with the necessary reserve letter says: "Coan Bill! Coan Bill!" and derogatory to Chilean jurisdiction, on account of certain methods of procedure and the words with which it is explained) the point about died him for his one famous ride and came which this department of foreign affairs deprenantly across the meadow. Next morning sires that by giving the necessary and pertinent testimony for the clearing up of the facts and the commander of police regarding the affair are also given The police commander's report, dated October 28, says, referring to reinformation required, thus contributing to aid in the discovery and knowledge of the truth regarding the facts relative to the occurrence of the 16th of October last. The delay in the prosecution of the preliminary examination has already been of several days, due to the excuse given to the court for the non-appearance it will be prolonged as much longer as the evitestimony, it appears, he requires for the con-tinuation and completion of the investigation."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BATTLES OF SARATOGA, 1771. THE SARA-TOGA MONUMENT ASSOCIATION, 1856-1891. Illustrated. By Mrs. ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH. Albany: Joel Munsell's Sons. JINRIKISHA DAYS IN JAPAN.

WHO: WHEN: AND WHAT? Famous Men and Events of Six Centuries. 1250-1850. New York: A. Lovell & Co. SAVELI'S EXPIATION. A Russian Story. HENRY GREVILLE. Philadelphia: T. B. Peter

son & Brothers.

The forthcoming History of the Mexican War by the late General Wilcox, edited by his neice, will prove to be a publication of local as well as general interest. It is the only history of the Mexican war written since the civil war, and one of its prominent features is tracing, down serving gallantly in Mexico, became distin guished commanders on one side or the other in the late struggle between the states. The volume will be handsomely illustrated, and abounds in personal notices and interesting incidents, and altogether constitutes a work hat will merit a place in both public and pri-

Why Two Men'Quit Gambling.

From the Detroit Tribune.
"I was reading in the Tribune this morning, said a gentleman at the Hotel Cadillac, "about the heavy gambling operations carried on at the western hotels. I'll tell you a true story least one of these games if you do not use my least one of these games if you do not use my least one of these games if you do not use my least one of these games if you do not use my least one of these games if you do not use my least one of these games if you do not use my least one of these games if you do not use my least one of these games if you do not use my least one of these games if you do not use my least one of these games if you do not use my least one of these games if you do not use my least one of these games if you do not use my least one of these games if you do not use my least one of these games if you do not use my least one of these games if you do not use my least one of these games if you do not use my least one of these games if you do not use my least one of these games if you do not use the following the f about one of these games if you do not use my name. Not that I care so much, but on account of the firm I am now with. I was in business in Kansas City, and had a splendid young fellow for a partner. He would play poker and try to beat the houses. I often warned him of the danger of this, but he persisted. It was near Christmas time, and one morning he came near Christmas time, and one morning he came near Christmas time, and one morning he came in the came near Christmas time, and one morning he came into the store and said: "Last night I lost \$900 at poker. I still owe \$500 to the game, and

at poker. I still owe \$500 to the game, and have today to make it good. I am going to raise the money somewhere, and want you to go and pay it for me, as I am never going to enter a gambling room again.'

"I felt sorry for the young man, and after dinner he handed me \$500, and I went up to pay it. When I entered the room a big laugh went up, and the men, all my personal friends, and the wealthiest in the city, began to guy me about my partner. Jack Haverly was there and said that the young man had sent his old partner up to beat the game. Now. in years gone by I had played a pretty stiff game of poker myself, and it nettled me, though I had not played a game in years. So, instead of paying the \$500 over to the banker I bought \$500 worth of chips and began to play. Luck was ing the \$500 over to the banker I bought \$500 ing the \$500 over to the banker I bought \$500 worth of chips and began to play. Luck was with me from the first, and in about an hour I had canceled the \$500 my partner owed and was ahead of the game. I played another hour and cashed in \$1,500, having won back my partner's losses of the preceding night and \$1,100 to the good. I carried back a receipt for \$500 to him and said nothing.

"On Christmas day I turned over to him a check for \$900 and had in my own name \$1,100 in the bank. I never told him how I got the in the bank. I never told him how I got the

in the bank. I never told him how I got the money, but neither of us has ever touched a card since. Winning \$2,000 in two hours is about as much disgrace to a man as losing that amount. The gang often invited me to play after that, but I would never tempt fortune a conform to the simple dignity of Missouri and conformation.

SHERIDAN AND HIS STEED. Good Stories Told by the General's Driver About "Old Dock."

he left his wife some years before the war began and followed the fortunes of the army. kind to the animals and faithful to duty.

Dock was an early riser and he had been up some hours poking about the stables at headquarters there at Winchester the October morning when the rebeis routed the army of the Shenandoah He was the first one to see that jaded steed and breathless officer come galloping up the pike from the south and he followed what was evidently the bearer of momentous news right to the door of the general's step was made in advance when the universiroom. Somehow the awful message flew from ties sent out persons to examine these students,

mouth to mouth even before the report was who were pursuing studies privately at home delivered: "The army is surprised and in re- or under tutors. In the year 1867 treat. The rebeis are chasing them." Then of lecture courses were devised by Prof. Stuart Petoskey and a steamer to came the corroborating roar of cannon to the southward—the picture which T. Buchanan proval of the universities. The results were tor Chicago without a single step. I also most satisfactory. During the year 1800 in knew that there was no place to buy a cigarette Up from the south at break of day. Bring up to Winchester fresh dismay. The affricted air with a shudder hore The terrible rumble and grumble and roa

Instantly the silence of dawn was tossed into confusion by the fierce moving of the man Herbert & Adams of Johns Hopkins whose day had come. Gen. Sheridan was furious. He knew what to do, and had a premonition—an assurance—of its success. He roard commands to this one and that, berating his livered at different places during the last year. orderlies roundly, raving at the clumsiness and slowness of their movements

CHOSE "BILL" BY ACCIDENT. "Fetch me a horse," he shouted to "Old Dock," and the farrier tore away to the stable. The first horse he came to was a three-year-old friends in Indiana some months before. The colt had been in one or two battles before and bore honorable wounds. He had no fault or blemish and was full of strength and spirit. In a twinkling the saddle was upon Bill, and by the time General Sheridan rushed from the house, booted and spurred, Dock was ready for him with Bill.

The farrier followed down that terrible ride, racing beside the aids and trying to overtake the general. When Bill was wounded by a cannon ball, close to the end of the battle threw the general, plunging wildly in every direction in the agony of pain, Dock provided another mount for the leader and took the wounded horse back to the rear. But he never he knew something of wounds and he applied ointments of his own make till the wound was of Cambridge and recognize it to the extent of healed. But it took months to accomplish that result and Bill was never again the horse he had result and Bill was never again the horse he had been. The run, the fierce battle, the tearing certificates, enter the university for the purwound had made him ugly, and at times he

would fight viciously.

One time, long after the war, Dock was located at the stables in Gen. Sheridan's Michigan avenue home. Goodman, then a reckiess young fellow, was driver, and in the summer he put the old horse out at pasture on the Sutherlin place-better known house, the "Ten-mile House," which Sutherlin also kept. Old Dock was a curious fellow in his old days and enjoyed special privileges from having followed Gen. Sheridan so long and so faithfully. He groomed the horses and helped university extension. He said that it would be the stablemen. Often he was the only one who could approach "Bill," the horse that "saved the day

DOCK TOOK INFORMAL FURLOUGHS. But Dock would take informal furloughs every year, wandering off without the slightest warning. At these times he always had plenty of money. He would fill a satchel with medicines of his own manufacture and begin his pilgrimage. No one then knew where his wanderings led him, but he always turned up at the end of three or four months, worn, ragged and hungry, penniless and hopeless, but a soldier still. Well, after Bill had been on pasture long enough Goodman, the driver, went down after

him; but Bill wasn't ready to come home. He kicked and fought and bit. Sutherlin came to help the driver, but Bill was a war horse and

Dock called out, "Coap, Bill! Coap, Bill!" and the horse that would permit no common hand to touch him remembered the farrier who sadpromptly across the meadow. Next morning Old Dock came up to the Michigan avenu barn riding the horse that Sheridan rode. The only time Gen. Sheridan was careful about driving was when women or children were possibly endangered. At such times he would can the races, which he always attended, he would drive like Jehu, the son of Nimski, but they got in the grounds and among the shifting crowds he was always apprehensive of causing

injury.
But the day of the general's marriage was the end of his reckless driving. After that the

ambulance gave way to a carriage and the mules to a span of horses. Not even the four-in-hand was often called for. He was thenceforth as timorous as he had been reckless before. He never was a horseback rider after the war. One time he complained of indiges-tion and ordered "Bill," the war horse, pre-pared for morning canters. But he changed his mind before the first ride, and it is not likely he ever mounted the famous steed after that bitter, glorious day in October when to-gether they won immortal glory.

Heaping Coals of Fire From the New York Record.

The sickest-looking married man in New York train?" "N. G. "Weil, I gave it up. Daty of better—" "Shay," he said suddenly, drying his tears, "I got a great scheme. Let's have 'nother drink an' I'll tell you all about it." "No, you must go home now." "Well, shay, lemme tell you. Soon as I ring the beil I'll hooray fer joy, an' when she comes out an' slops a bucket er water on my head I'll whoop her up louder yet. Then when she grabs me by the scalp an' says, like wimmen allus does. 'Oh, you brute!' I'll turn

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

"Our old nobility," as most people are aware by this time, is a superstition. At least a half of the hereditary pecrages have been created within the last sixty years, and not one-fourth were in existence 150 years ago. The peerage consists, for the most part, of clever lawyers, consists, for the most part, of clever lawyers, who, as Burke said, are only birds of passage in the lower house, successful commanders, unsuccessful party backs, munificent party backers and wealthy browers. These are "our old nobility," and we entirely fail to see why anybody should object to their buying themselves into "our old properties." Indeed, the change is so obviously an economic advantage that we cannot even share Sir Horace Davey's professional diagust at the Jews who foster aristocratic extravagance. After ail they are only assisting the natural process whereby the peerage is becoming the beerage. which the congression." The andience flut-tered, and then was allent. The organist planted his feet on the pedals and prepared to send the triumphant music of "Old Hundred" roaring through the home of worship. The minister's boy was out in Deadwood and the

Wouldn't it be a good idea to drop all non conform to the simple dignity of Misson salute him as Col. Arnold?

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION. Prof. Gregory's Address Before the Conven-

BATTLE WITH CIGARETTES

A Story That Shows How Strong a Grip the

"Some day I am going to write the confe

The speaker, a young man, stood before the

pen fire at the Donison, says the Indianapolis

News. He was looking at a sixteen-year-old

boy who was inhaling a cigarette by the news

"I know all about it. I was a regular slave

to the habit, and the struggle I had with my-

drunkard ever went through to quit drink-

my sophomore and junior years at college, and

would be almost harmless, except for the dis-guating oder, but ninety-nine out of every one hundred do inhale. I had inhaled until it had brought on a severe throat and lung trouble. I

knew I ought to stop, but I couldn't. I would

stop for days at a time and then go back to the

on board and that I would have a terrible battle to fight out for thirty-six hours. I

deliberately did not lay in the usual supply o

"As the steamer backed out into the bay I

looked into the case. There lay three cigar-etics. I went up on the pilot house and

meked one slowly; then I threw the other two

ato the lake, and the struggle began. After

thing but my usual postprandial smoke. My

for those two cigarettes I had tossed

dinner I went up on top of the prict house again and tried to read. But I could think of

nerves got all unstrung. My throat was dry.

into the lake as a starving man longs for food. I started down to see if there was any one from whom I could borrow. But I gave that up and sat down again on my lofty post. I had an idea that it would be better to keep in the

brisk like breeze all I could. I suffered fear-fully all the afternoon. I regretted a hundred

times my felly in not laying in my usual sup-ply. Toward evening I felt better, but could

eat no supper, merely drinking a great quantity of almost undiluted coffee. That night I tossed in my berth till dawn. The second day

my sufferings were not so severe, but they were bad enough. I slept most of theafternoon, and

cept immediately after my dinner, had little de

"I was afraid to trust myself about a hotel

"I have not touched a cigarette since. The

oder of them now is unbearable to me. When I look back upon what I went through I think

it can truthfully be said that no habit is more dangerous and hard to leave off than the smok-

HE WAS COUNSEL FOR BOTH SIDES.

How Roscius W. Judson, Barrister, Paid s

Gen. Roscius W. Judson, a relic of the war of

1812, died not long ago in Ogdensburg, a pretty

little city on the St. Lawrence river in New

York state. The general knew everybody and

everybody knew the general. During the last

years of his life he was haunted by the ghost

of many a good whisky which he had seen and

conq ered, and the weight of these many vic-

By profession Gen. Judson was a lawyer.

The old man drew a pension every quarter,

"trust" reached such proportions that the

government bounty for two centuries would

just about wipe it out. Most of his creditors rather liked the old man, and, knowing that

One day the general met Boyd on the street

"Nate, there's just one way that bill can be

ollected, for I've decided not to pay it unless

"Well, you sue me. I always paya judemen

eace and brought suit for his \$3. The sum-nons was served and the old warrior came to

Boyd was surprised and declared that he owed

court, his arms laden with dast-covered

"how's that?" asked the Scotchman.

"Do you really want to know?

and when it was gone he got "trusted."

Bill and Made a Fee

tity of al

we reached Chicago at 8.

From the Kansas City Star.

tories bowed his shoulders.

"I had smoked cigarettes continually during

ens of a cigarette smoker."

tion at Nashville, Tenu. Harry L. Goodman was Gen. Sheridan' The delegates to the annual convention of driver for years after the war, and he tells education of colored youth now in session in many a good story about Old Dock, whose real Nashville, Tenn., had presented to them in the name was John Astley and who was with the address of Prof. James M. Gregory of Howard general all during the war, says the Chicago University, the president of the convention, Herald. His home was in Pennsylvania, where an elaborate and intelligent discussion of the university extension plan. He said that this plan is the remedy which is offered as a cor-He was then in the prime of life. As the star rective of inconsistencies under present of Sheridan's fortunes rose Old Dock was still methods. Its central idea is to extend the ad- self before I quit it was as terrible as any retained. No one could so promptly and at vantages of higher education to those who do the same time so well serve the needs of the not now attend the college and the university. impetuous trooper. He was profane as the These institutions, representative of the highworst of "Our Army in Flanders," but he was est culture, the speaker said, are breaking away from old traditions and restraints, and, my health was suffering from it. It is the in-

not content with the narrow limits to which their labors have been confined, will seek a if smokers wouldn't inhale the cigarette it HISTORY OF THE PLAN.

He then traced the history of the university esestudents, "It was the summer of 1890 that I made my final resolve to quit, and succeeded. I had been to Mackinac Island and returned via most satisfactory. During the year 1890 in Great Britain 380 courses were delivered and 40,187 people were in attendance. An important development in the movement was made by Oxford in establishing the summer meeting in August, 1888. The pioneer of the movement in this country, the speaker said, was perhaps sity. The plan has been elaborately established in Philadelphia by Dr. Peffer and others and

A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION EFFECTED. A national organization has been effected. The speaker went into the details of the organization of this plan. A university or perhaps a series of universities formed the central body, the first horse he came to was a three-year-old bay, presented to the general by admiring and the lecturers selected. Applications comfriends in Indiana some months before. The central body. When a course is arranged the lecturer appears before the local center and deivers the lecture provided. A syllabus of the lectures is provided so as to do away with the necessity of taking notes during the lecture. A number of questions relating to the subject matter of the lecture are also submitted, and those in attendance are expected to prepare written replies, which are passed upon by the lecturer.

office, so i went right to a theater and then to bed. The next day I felt much better, and, ex-AN EXAMINATION AND CERTIFICATES. An examination is held at the close of the lecture and certificates are awarded. In this country, the speaker observed, no special value t sight of him. He was not a surgeon, but is attached to the certificate, but institutions of earning will undoubtedly follow the example such | ing of cigarettes." pose of taking a degree. Members of the cla formed frequently meet weekly or fortnightly liscuss points brought out by the teacher, often arranging for a course of reading several weeks before the lectures are to begin and thus prepare the minds of the members for the instruction that is to follow.

> A FUND WANTED. In conclusion the speaker referred to the a commendable thing for Congress to make an appropriation for this ed in what ways the university extension teaching may be made applicable in the insti-tutions established in the special interest of colored students.

Details of the Gold Brick Trick. rom the Indianapolis Sentinel.

Of the vast army of human beings who prey

upon their fellow men there are none more the accounts would before long be blotted out dangerous or desperate and none who cope as never to be reopened, continued to trust, but successfully with the police as the three-card-Nothan Boyd, who had a bill for \$3, made life a burden to the general, who was a gentlemonte men and gold brick swindlers. These man, but always just a little short or cash, two branches of the crooked profession are dis-Nate would present that bill and change his luck when he was fishing off the dock, or would tinctly American, and they are, as a rule, foldun him when looking at the bottle in a grocery lowed by men of more than ordinary shrewdwouldn't surrender. So they left him, Sutherness and nerve. Their operations, unlike other lin promising strategy. When Bill came into classes of crooks, are necessarily confined and before the well-worn bill could be for small towns of the country. Their earnings, Along about 10 o'clock at night Old Dock came to the Ten-mile House, returning from his weary tramp. He was terribly dilapidated. Mrs. Sutherlin prepared him a supper and Sutherlin told him of the failure to capture Bill. the prison doors close upon them, or when a policeman's bullet winds up a crooked career. "The gold brick men are the top sawyers of against me. liovd within the hour found a justice of the the crooked fraternity," said a local detective who has had much dealing with these men to a reporter. "Yes," he continued impressively, "they have given the plain clothes men more trouble than any other class of crooked people in the country, and will continue to do so, I suppose, for all time to come. Monte and the gold brick 'graft' go hand in hand. Show me a man who is selling bricks and I'll show you a tice.
"Yes, sir."
"Then why should not a judgment be given man who fingers the three cards whenever the "Because I have a bill against Mr. Boyd." opportunity offers. Of course everybody who has read the papers knows that the gold brick swindle is as old as the hills. It has been exded on it during the past year than ever be

will pay the old man for his place makes the

latter's eyes bulge out with astonishment.

He, of course, does not want the farm for him-self, but is simply acting as agent for a couple of eastern men, who will be along in a few days. Sure enough, the alleged speculators

sionally, when the swindlers have induced the victim to draw money from the bank to go against a sure thing, they will not even give him a chance to lose it on the brace game. They are in a hurry and adopt the quickest method of getting the roll, which is to shove a gun in his face, grab the boodle and drive rapidly away. This, of course, is nothing more nor less than highway rollers and it is

fraught with more danger than the straightout

bunco; it is never resorted to unless operators fear that some outsider has got next to their play and they have no time to lose."

In a west side church a sedate young man

plays the organ. The preacher's son for a

weekly quarter pumps the organ every Sun-

day. The organist has always been looked

upon as an ornament to society. Mothers fre-

quently said to their sons: "Look at Mr

doesn't drink and come home late and swear and gamble and—and—"

And now the sedate organist is away belo

par as an ornament and example of Christian

virtue. It was all on account of the minister'

son. Like all ministers' sons, this boy reads dime novels. If it wasn't for ministers' sons

dime novel publishers wouldn't make their ink bills. The boy was up in the organ loft read-ing the adventures of "Deadwood Dick,"

ing the adventures of "Deadwood Dick," which is a dime classic of western life. The preacher arose at the close of the services and said: "We will dispense with the closing hymn and sing the doxology, after which the congregation will be dismissed with a benediction." The andience fluttered

coanso; what a nice young man he is. He

From the Chicago Herald.

posed hundreds of times, and yet, while you "I ha may not believe it, more suckers have been for \$5." "I have a bill for professional services, a bill "I don't owe it," said Boyd. fore. "Didn't you ask me how to collect this bil against myself?" "As a rule three of these people work together, and they never work in the dark, either. When they decide to descend upon a community one of the gang goes ahead and bicks out the mark who is to be worked. After "And didn't I tell you to sue and didn't you follow my advice? I came here, sir, as your lawyer to collect that bill and charge you \$5 he locates his victim he proceeds to gain all the information he can concerning him, and especially as to the state of his finances. It for advice and counsel. A barrister, sir, doesn't give his opinion for nothing," and Judson predoes not take the 'fixer' long to make the ac-quaintance of the 'pappy guy,' and by the time his confederates make their appearance ented a written statement of the account time his confederates make their appearance on the scene, generally a week after his arrival, he and the old man are warm friends. It is usually the fixer's play to be in search of a farm, and the price that he intimates that he

The general left the court room with \$2 in his pocket for suit brought against himself.

From the Cincinnan Commercial Gazette.
"Absalom Carruthers," said his wife, with the accent on each syllable, for good measure, "you were intoxicated last night." "Weil, I failed to notice it." "Everybody else noticed it; they The sickest-looking married man in New York stood for haif an hour in front of the Hoffman House last night deliberating pro and con. "Go home, old chap, and stick the punishment out. It will soon be over. She can't say much," urged his friend. "You don't know her," replied the other, beginning to sob. "She is a terror, ch?" "Well, I kinder guess!" responded the stck man, wiping his eyes. Then he added in a dazed way: "Wazzer you think sho say?" "Oh, I don't know; go home." "Wimmen is wimmen." "That's so." "Wazzer bluff can F make?" "Sick friend?" "N. G." "Extra work at the office?" "N. G." "Delayed by an L train?" "N. G." "Well, I give tit up. But you better——" "Shay," he said suddenly, drying his tears, "I got a great scheme. Let's have 'nother drink an I'll teil you allabout it." "No, you must go home now" "Woll, shay, lemme tell word and a few minutes of the two winds and an example of the swindlers have induced the victum to draw money from the bank to go against a sure thing, they will not even give him a chance to lose it on the brace game. They are in a hurry and adopt the quickest method of getting the roll, which is to shove couldn't help it. You were irretrievably drunk." pect not, and you got on your knees and parties and rubbed the back of the hound worked in worsted on the rug in front of the grate, and said. "Doggie, doggie!" "I tell you I don't believe it." "And you gave me a \$10 bill and said I could get a new boanet with it, and here's that bill." "Something strange. That bill looks kind o natural and familiar. But I wasn't drunk." "Of course it does look familiwasn't drunk." Of course it does look famil-iar, and you said to my poor, dear ma, 'Mother, you've got to stay with us 'till spring freezes over." 'Yes, you did, Absalom, said the old lady. "Ah yes I see; I was very very drunk."

Went Hunting Out West.

From Puck. Kirby Stone-"Hello! Where have you be so long?"

DeD. Broke-"Out west." "What doing?"

"Hunting."

"Elk?" "No. I invested some money in Dugot City bonds and I've been hunting for Dugot

City."
"Find it?"

Not Angry, but Thankful. Materiamitias (11 p.m.)

er? You look distressed. Paterfamilias. "I thought it about time rive that young fellow in the parlor a vigorou hint that it was nearing midnight, so I walke

right into the room, and, giving both him and our daughters a severe look, I deliberately turned out the gas."

"Mercy! Didn't he get angry?"

"No; he said 'Thank you."

there's my poor little Emerson simply dy of ennui for the want of a good fairy tale words of moderately extensive syllabification

hill. "The makers of children's blocks never think of putting Greek letters on them, and